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THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR AND OTHER MATTERS.

Curious and Sarcastic Letter of Emerson Etheridge.

The Southern Clerk of the Republican U. S. House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1863.

Gentlemen—I have just received your letter of the 7th inst., inviting me, in behalf of the Washington Union Club of Memphis, to join in a public celebration of the aniversary of the surrender of that city to the Federal arms. You also speak kindly of my past efforts to induce the people of West Tennessee to consent cheerfully to "the restoration of the national authority throughout the South."

If I believed that by meeting you on the occasion referred to, I could be of service to a single honest, law-abiding citizen, or truly repentant rebel, or that I could contribute to the least extent in ending the war and restoring the blessings of peace under the Constitution, I would certainly attend; but I have no such faith in myself, and therefore I shall not go.

In your letter you express the opinion that by a "direct personal appeal," I might "encourage the loyal or reclaim the disloyal." I confess my astonishment at such a statement, and I can attribute this opinion of yours to nothing but a failure or your part to comprehend the masterly policy of our great and good President, and the wise statesmen who aid him in shaping and directing the civil policy of the Government. When you have fully studied and understood the grand purposes of our most God fearing and law-abiding President; when you are more familiar with the profound military strategy which, as "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States," he is now displaying; and when you further remember the astonishing success we have had in reclaiming our "misguided countrymen," and in conquering our wayward sisters," I shall be amazed if you continue to believe it necessary to "encourage the loyal" on "reclaim the disloyal." Why encourage the loyal? Is it possible they need encouragement in Memphis when, for nearly a year, you have been inside the Federal lines; when every night tattoo is substituted for "Hush, my baby, don't you cry," and at reveille "Hail Columbia" arouses the people to a consciousness of the great security which is afforded to the property of the loyal people in Memphis, and all the country round that (political) Jordan. How can you or I "encourage the loyal," when our matchless President, the late Congress, his sage counsellors and his peerless military subordinates have already done and promised all which wisdom can suggest, which our sacred constitution authorizes, and which the christian religion tolerates or approves? There remains nothing for us to do, unless it be to obey our incomparable President in all his wise measures to conquer a glorious peace. True we have among us croakers and copperheads—silly, brainless men—who are so unwise and unpatriotic as to question the wisdom of our indefatigable President. If you have any such in Memphis, you should at once denounce them as in sympathy with the rebels; you should send them to their friends "down South" or to the Dry Tortugas, which is understood by many to be a place where everybody is tortured with a thirst for rifle whisky, and not a drop can be obtained. No good Union man will complain of the conduct of the wise men who direct our public affairs. They should be taught to remember that *scandalum magnatum* was formerly a high crime—it is a most heinous offence now—and nothing saves such copper colored wretches but the Christian charity of our most pious President.

At your proposed meeting you should so arrange matters as to secure a list of all who fail to attend or omit to render a suitable apology, and you should adopt resolutions of the most "loyal" kind. Allow me to suggest that the committee on resolutions be selected from contractors and officeholders. I particularly suggest one Cooper, who has recently been appointed assessor for the large, rich and populous district of West Tennessee. He was originally from New York. True, he was never in West Tennessee until sent from this city on his official errand; but he no doubt knows by intuition the true value of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, &c., of a people he never knew and a country in which he never lived. But he is so loyal—so much so that I doubt not he is better fitted for the office than any one of the native born sons, brothers or fathers of the thousands of soldiers who, before the 22d of last September, West Tennessee had furnished to the Federal army. Let the committee imitate the "Loyal Leagues" of Baltimore, and resolve that you not only approve all the present wise and patriotic administration has done, but that you will sustain and uphold it in everything it may hereafter do.

Let the committee make an elaborate report, accompanied with resolutions denouncing all who find fault with our most excellent President. For instance:—The last Congress (in July, 186) passed a law to confiscate the property of certain rebels. That Congress, though a very wise body, did not possess as much aggregated wisdom as our great and good President. In proof of this we need but refer to the fact that the Congress aforesaid provided that, under this law, trial should precede conviction and forfeiture, and that guilt should be proven, and not presumed. Worse still; it offered an amnesty to repentant rebels; it mercifully gave them sixty days in which to accept it; and provided, further, that our most noble President might suspend for a period the operation of this law as our armies advanced southward, so as to afford all an opportunity to accept pardon. Worse still; this law actually applied to no one but the rebels. And it is astonishing that it applied to them everywhere, North as well as South—in Springfield, Illinois, as well as Springfield, Tennessee. But, worse still, it did not affect the rights or property of Union men, women and children, or lunatics, in any section of the country.

That Congress, strange as it may seem, did not preceive that the way to end the rebellion and restore affectionate relations between the sections was to place the Union men, women, children and the insane upon a perfect footing of equality with the vilest traitors in the land. That Congress believed that the crime of refusing obedience to the usurpation of Davis & Co. in Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina and elsewhere, amid the terrors of a military despotism, did not merit the same or worse punishment than that they had denounced against titled and official traitors. That congress spared the women and children; it also shielded from harm the Union men who still adhered to the national symbol of protection. What weakness! But Congress has adjourned. What was to be done? Thank Heaven, our sagacious President was found equal to the occasion.

You will preceive that on the 1st of January last, under this so-called Confiscation law, the slaves of every rebel in the United States who had not accepted the amnesty therein provided were *de jure* free. But how were we to end this rebellion if the Union men, women and children in the so-called Confederate States were left in undisturbed possession of all their legal and constitutional rights? If this policy were adopted the rebels might become angry with these "monuments of federal mercy," and in that event the spared "monuments of federal mercy," might cling more closly to the federal flag. This division among the people might cause a still more unhappy state of affairs in Dixie; our friends there might have to bear additional indignities. As before remarked, our merciful and considerate President was found equal to the crisis. In a long conversation with some inspired apostles from the saintly city of Chicago—a place where Onlardonking and other world by amusements are unknown, the President candidly confessed that he was endeavoring (he did not state the means) to ascertain the will of the Lord upon this difficult question; that so soon as he learned the divine pleasure he verily would do the will of the Master who sent him. The revelation came doubtless "by due course of mail."

Judging from "that which is written," it amounted to this; that in a portion of Virginia and Louisiana, in Delaware, in Maryland, in Tennessee and Missouri, it was lawful for traitors who had accepted the amnesty provided by the Confiscation law and all other persons to hold slaves; but that in the tidewater regions of Virginia, and in that part of Louisiana which had not been consecrated to slavery by the military occupation of General Butler, as also in North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, it should no longer be lawful for the Union men, women and children to hold our African fellow-citizens to service or labor. And yet there are those of the "copperhead persuasion" who profess not to see the wisdom of this great masterstroke of our most noble and exalted President. Sirs, did it not immediately divide the South and unite the North? Were not our camps forthwith crowded with countless myriads of bold and ardent recruits? Have not "our American brethren of African descent" crowded by thousands into our ranks, inspiring our soldiers with the songs of enfranchised Dinahs and mewling and pugking Sambo? and have not our arms been victorious everywhere since the dawn of the negro millennium of 1863?

I know that men like General M. Brayman, who cammands in your vicinity (at Bolivar, Tennessee,) are guilty of absurdities of speech which afford the enemies of our sagacious President excuses for complaint and criticism. For instance, in the 14th of last March that officer, then in command at Bolivar, wrote as follows in regard to the proclamation of freedom with which our illustrious and far seeing President greeted the advent of the new year: "The loyal man is equally helpless with the disloyal; in fact more so; for the rebel takes his slaves South or hires them in the army in which he himself serves, while the slaves of loyal men flee to our camps beyond reclamation. Under this process the rebel holds his slaves by carrying them into a State in which they are declared free, while the law abiding citizen loses his by retaining them in a State where it is lawful to hold them. As it is now, the loyalty and good conduct of these men avail them nothing."

In speaking of the elevating effects of this system upon our armies and the negroes, Gen. Brayman shocks our sensibilities by the use of such language as this:—"Their expense to the government is enormous. It requires soldiers to guard them. They sicken and die in crowded and filthy corrals. They become debased and demoralized. They debase and demoralize the army."

Now, among the resolutions you will adopt at the Memphis meeting there should by all means be one censuring Gen. Brayman for the use of language so insulting to "our fellow citizens of African descent," and so justly calculated to incense the slaveholders in Tennessee, who have so stubbornly refused to join the rebels.

Why, sirs, this license of speech must be suppressed. What right have men who do not support the present wise and efficient administration to criticise its policy or the consequences of it. Within the last few days I have heard persons in this city—in this capital, which bears the sacred name of Washington, and which, for the present, is the home of our illustrious Chief Magistrate—draw seemingly invidiuous distinctions between the fate of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and that of John M. Botts, of Virginia. How my blood "boiled with pious indignation" when, a few days ago, I heard a certain individual, of the straitest sect of copperheads, discoursing thus:—"Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, was expelled from the Senate of the United States, last year, charged with treasonable practises. He then owned a farm and negroes in Kentucky, and still owns them. He accepted the amnesty, provided in the so-called confiscation law, which passed Congress last July. He is now preparing to accompany his family on a trip of pleasure to Europe, leaving his large properties in Indiana, and his slaves in Kentucky under the protection of the law. John M. Botts is just out of Libby, or some other Confederate prison, where he was incarcerated for his devotion to the Union and his undying hostility to the so-called Southern Confederacy.—Ten days ago his slaves were enticed within the lines of our armies in Virginia. Mr. Botts demanded that they be surrendered or returned, and received for answer direct from Washington, that he had no right to them; that our wise and law-abiding President had set them free.

I confess that when I heard this long and complaining rigmarole, I was indignant at this person's stupidity. He could not see the wisdom of this wise policy of our most noble Executive. He was almost as incorrigible as Jas. L. Petigru, of South Carolina, who, when he read the grand proclamation of the most illustrious successor of Washington, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government, and offered his private fortune to the rebels to aid them in making war upon the armies of the sublimest man of modern times; of Nelson, of Tennessee, who, with sons in rebel captivity, published an appeal to the people of that State to take up arms against our freedom-loving President; of Houston, Henry and others, who immediately went over to the rebel cause. Away with all such men. A good Union man loves his country *per se*. He cares nothing for liberty or property, fame or fortune, consideration or contracts, office or opinion. The true test is simply this: who is the greatest, wisest and best of mankind? Who is the first natural military genius of the world? Who doeth all things wisely and well? Who should be elected President as long as he will accept the office? If to all these inquiries the respondent answers with a firm, unfaltering voice, Abraham Lincoln, Esq., he may be set down as a good Union man, fit to join a "Loyal League," receive a contract, accept a commission or office, and to vote. But, if like Crittenden, of Kentucky, he is ever talking about the Constitution and such worn ont themes, he ought not to be trusted for a moment.

A Union man must have abundance of faith—faith in the saving grace of our exalted President—faith that he will yet prove the political Moses to lead our armies across the Rappahannock—faith that under his leadership, could he be induced to take the field, the mighty hosts of Rebeldom would flee from Marye's Hill and drown themselves, like "possessed" swine in the adjacent stream.

How is recruiting now in West Tennessee? Last summer only a few thousand enlisted in our ranks; but very few, I believe, in Memphis. You were so amply protected within the lines that you quite forgot, I fear, the sorrows of those who had not yet had an opportunity of greeting the flag which brings such certain security to loyal men, women and children; such inevitable protection to property, including such trifling articles as negroes and cotton bales.—Hurry up the volunteers. Give the lie to those who intimate that Tennesseans will not go into the Gulf States to fight for their brethren of African descent. True, most of our citizens have sons, daughters, sisters, fathers and brothers there; but they ought never to have settled so far South. Besides, when you have secured freedom to our African fellow-citizens South of us, you may possibly have the honor of taking part in carrying the same boon to a similar class in Tennessee and Kentucky.

I doubt not our noble President will, in due time, adopt suitable means to ascertain the will of the Lord in his behalf. Indeed, it seems to have been made known already to some of the lesser lights. Last week a grand convention of the loyal women of America assembled in the city of New York. Each delegate has conceived (not a baby) an idea: and, under the inspiration of the great occasion, they have commanded our magnificent President to proclaim freedom throughout all the ends of the earth. I doubt not, at the proper time, he will so proclaim; and the twenty thousand troops which his Excellency Governor Andrew Johnson was recently authorized to recruit in Tennessee (you have no doubt enlisted), will soon be ready for the good work of giving practical freedom to our enslaved fellow countrymen, male and female, of African descent.

When that time comes Memphis will be a lovely city. Its walks and promenades will be illuminated by the smiling faces and brilliant eyes of the graceful and accomplished sons and daughters of Lincoln and Liberty, of Darkness and Dahomey. True, our State Constitution and laws, like those of Illinois and other loyal States, will not permit free negroes to come within our State, nor enfranchised slaves to remain there; but from military necessity, or, as a high official expresses it, "from the *ex necessitate rei* of the thing," they will, no doubt, be permitted to remain. The plan recently adopted in South Carolina of selling there the lands of rebels might be adopted, and thereby Memphis might soon become "a variegated city."—Our white and colored brethren and sisters might thus furnish an example of that "freedom and fraternity" which so many unhappy Northern spinsters sincerely regard as the only means of compromising the present unfortunate distinctions of color.

You should by all means pass a resolution in favor of giving such rebel farms and town lots as are not needed for our colored brethren to our Christian friends in the North who desire to live among their colored friends, particularly to that numerous and respectable class who think that both races will be improved by a cross of the Anglo-Saxon upon the pure Guinea. "When this cruel war is over," how our Psalm-singing brethren from the Church of the Puritans would enjoy a Confederate farm upon Big Black, the Red river, the Arkansas or Ponchartrain! When the rebels are disarmed, how meek and lowly, docile and penitent they will be while beholding our Northern brothers occupying their mansions, and illustrating the beauties of General Banks' apprentice system! With what impunity General Butler would ride from his plantation on Moon lake to his ranche on Deer creek! Then would be made manifest the absurdity of those copperhead croakers who foolishly insist that, while military power can put down a rebellion, moral power alone can eradicate its consequences and keep it down!

It is true, they cite the example of Vendee; which, in area, is only about one-fortieth part of France. There, we admit, the peasantry believed their religion was endangered, and history records that they defeated six or seven of the best appointed armies which the French republic, in that warlike age, could hurl against him. It is also true that afterwards, when Carnot was made Minister of War, he quieted the people by assuring them they should be undisturbed in their religious faith. These mischievous fault finders, to give further force to their insidious assaults upon our worthy President, point also to Poland, in which the fires of rebellion are ever burning, but they forget that the Czar of all the Russias is in all respects inferior to our model President, and is wholly ignorant of the true means of quieting a disaffected people. It never occurred to the aforesaid Czar that, to squelch a rebellion effectually, the cause must be removed. Had he studied the history of rebellions in this country, he would have discovered that we always ascertained the cause, the evil, the sin, which gave a pretext to the insurgents.

For example:—During the administration of General Washington a portion of the people of Pennsylvania got up a rebellion about whiskey. It was crushed out by "coercion;" but the sagacious statesmen of that day determined to strike at the cause.

The result is that the people of that noble Commonwealth have ever since eschewed whiskey and turned their attention to contracts.—Nothing is now known in that State of whiskey, and though Buchanan used to recite some traditionary stories of "old rye" to the junior members of his Cabinet, it is well known that the sight of a bottle of pure Monongahela was as repulsive to his nature as ice water to a mad dog. Subsequently, while General Jackson was President, the people of South Carolina revolted against taxation, because some demagogues called it high tariff, and asserted that the monster "stole money from their unconscious pockets." The rebellion, however, was subjugated by the military power of the Government, and the cause—taxation—of course abolished. No tax-gatherers have been known since in South Carolina. At a later day, during the administration of John Tyler, of the firm of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," some unwashed Democrats in Rhode Island fermented a grand insurrection against the sovereignty of that large and populous State. The army and navy of the United States, by a hearty co-operation with the "loyalists" of that day, soon overthrew the insurgents.

Their provisional Governor, Thos. W. Dorr, was captured, denied the rights of a "belligerent," and sent to the penitentiary. The Democratic party—the cause—was abolished, as all subsequent elections have shown, throughout the United States, since which no speck of rebellion has been known within the vast limits of that loyal State. The rebellion of Utah, which occurred during the reign of that old public functionary, is too recent to be forgotten. The cause is doubtless fresh in the mind of every aged maiden lady in the loyal States. The republican instincts of our people would not tolerate a monopoly in Heaven's "last, best gift to man." General Albert Sidney Johnston was sent to Utah with instructions to conquer the conjugal spirit of Brigham. The Mormon war ended gloriously to our arms. The cause was removed. Harems are now unknown among the Latter Day Saints, and Brigham, like some lone bird without a mate, "refuses to be comforted." In Europe, protracted and sanguinary civil wars have often resulted from differences of opinion in regard to the true mode of construing the Bible, and especially concerning the operations of the Holy Ghost. They have failed to abolish the one or deny the other. The result is that few countries in Europe maintain the quiet which usually "prevails" along the Rappahannock.

It should not be overlooked that our people were very ignorant or they would never have been deceived by the treasonable enemies, North and South, of our noble President. It was falsely charged that he and his party friends did not desire to suppress the rebellion without first subverting the rights of the States—freeing all the slaves and elevating them to political equality with the whites. Our people being, of course, very ignorant, believed all these false, scandalous and malicious statements, and among the resolutions you will adopt at your meeting, there should be one thanking his Excellency, our most approved President, for the effectual means he has adopted to give strength and moral power to the Union men and women of the South; while at the same time he has shown how wickedly false and libelous were the allegations of Southern traitors and Northern copperheads that he intended to use the army and navy to abolish slavery.

The Union men of the South will ever gratefully cherish the name and memory of one who, by a scrupulous regard of his official and other pledges, and his manly adherence to the Chicago platform, has vindicated the truth of all the pledges which from time to time we made in his behalf; and the traitors and copperheads who has falsely charged our great and good President with designing to subvert the institutions of the Southern States, must henceforth hide their faces in shame.

You should by no means fail to adopt with wild acclamation, mingled with a few "Bully Hallelujahs," a resolution severely denunciatory of those who criticise our military operations, or show impatience at the tardy movements of our armies in South Carolina and Virginia. Such criticism gives the rebels "aid and comfort," and, though it may not be felony without benefit of the clergy, is nevertheless what Mr. Polk stigmatized as "moral treason"—a crime which our noble President and other Whigs were compelled to "dry up" during the war with Mexico.

Our present military discord is but "harmony when understood." We are abundantly able to beat the rebels whenever we try. At present we have them completely surrounded—crowded into a small circumference of not more than six thousand miles. Our armies are guarding the outposts of this contracted line, and everywhere daring the pusillanimous butternuts to "pierce the centre," and the rugged wretches "take the dare." We have forces at Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Hilton Head, Newbern, Suffolk—(all is quiet on the Blackwater)—Fortress Monroe, on the Rappahannock, at Baltimore, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Fort Smith and at Vicksburg, in the very heart of Rebeldom.—How long can the rebellion exist when thus circumscribed? In addition to all this, Adjutant General Thomas, a native of "My Maryland," and who, last year, was charged by the malignant tongue of slander with being a secessionist and a traitor—following where such noble men as Butler, Brady, Dickinson and other old friends of Breckenridge dare to lead—is now in the Southwest organizing the loyal blacks, who, it is understood, are impatient to be led against the barbarous hordes of Lee and Beauregard. Northern philosophers, women and divines, who regard the African as the best normal representative of the human race, and those who have seen the sturdy mastiff quail before the perfume of the skunk, do not believe the delicate nerves of the rebels will be able to withstand a bayonet charge from these American soldiers of African descent, if made when the state of the thermometer indicates cutaneous activity and corresponding perspiration. Time, however, will soon settle this disputed question.

You should further denounce all who complain of the Army of the Potomac. It has been in no sense a failure. It has achieved more than any army in ancient or modern times has accomplished under similar or equal difficulties. Its bravery is unquestioned, and injustice is done its Generals. True, McClellan, under the influence of Northern copperheads, aided by such Republican fogies as Thurlow Weed, and backed by the stupid graduates of West Point, was fast becoming a favorite with the army and the people, and it was gravely hinted by some of his bolder adherents that he might be used by the copperhead fraternity to supplant our unrivaled President in 1864.

Besides, Gen. McClellan had commanded the Army of the Potomac long enough. "Rotation in office" is a sound political axiom. He was, therefore, retired, although still a favorite with the brave men he so long commanded. Gen. Burnside's career has been an eminently brilliant one, and the same may be said of Gen. Hooker, who, I presume, will soon retire upon the laurels he has so nobly won.

But in all this there is strategy. It is the result of that superior genius and wisdom of our President, who, as "Commander-in-Chief," moves inferiors upon the military chessboard with a skill which excites the admiration of all who are truly loyal to the administration. No harm can result from all this. We have an abundance of leaders ready and willing at a moment's notice to lead the Army of the Potomac to the rebel capital. We have in reserve Butler, Phelps, Busteed, and Lane, to say nothing of Col. d'Utassy, who, like Mahomet's coffin, is still suspended between the heavens and the earth. I look in vain among the names attached to your letter for one which recalls a familiar face. I do not now remember that I ever had the honor of a personal acquaintance with any one of you, although in former times I knew many of the leading citizens of Memphis, among whom are not a few who are still ardently in favor of a restoration of the Constitution. I regret to find none of them associated with you in the proposed demonstration. But I will indulge no complaints.

Wherever our armies have secured a permanent lodgment in the South, as at Hilton Head, New Orleans, Newbern, Nashville and Memphis, the Northern friends of our most excellent President have supplied us abundantly with most disinterested men and women, whose loyal tongues are heard in melodious tones wherever we "hold, occupy and possess" a cotton or contraband settlement in the Confederate wilderness. Look at Hilton Head, where the tender maiden and tougher matron of the North mingle upon sisterly terms with the Palmetto African ladies of South Carolina. A bountiful issue of tracts and catechisms will no doubt soon be followed by an improved issue of contrabands—not so white as the pure Anglo, nor so black as the normal African. In a few years they will

> Walk in beauty like the night
> Of cloudless climes and starry skies,
> And all that's best of dark and bright
> Meet in their aspect and their eyes.

In North Carolina, Charles Henry Foster, Esq., originally from Maine, and a warm political friend of Breckenridge, has organized a free labor association, and Governor Stanley has gone back to California in disgust. In Nashville we have a regularly organized abolition society. Its organ is the same as that of the State and Federal Governments, and the editor, though imported from abroad, is doing more to sustain the glorious administration of President Lincoln than any native born citizen of the State can do or is willing to do. This Abolition society and this Abolition newspaper, although conducted within the fortifications of this city, is doing, no doubt, very much to induce the people of Middle Tennessee to cease all further opposition to the wise, gentle and constitutional rule of our distinguished Chief Magistrate.

In Memphis the harvest is a tempting one. With cotton at a dollar per pound and likely contrabands "lying about loose," our enterprising Northern friends, who love the Union and wish it preserved under the guaranties of the Constitution, may make "a good thing of it." Already I hear of several who have farms in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other "loyal" states, which are now well tilled by negroes who once belonged to the Union men of the South. Facts like these will tend greatly to the restoration of peace and harmony, and materially aid in removing the prejudices which the people of the insurrectionary States have entertained against their Northern kindred. They now know that the war is not to be so conducted as to deprive them unnecessarily of any portion of their property; and they now have positive proof that Southern Secessionists and Northern Copperheads, who charged that the war was to be finally waged against the South as a section, instead of the rebels and their allies, were guilty of falsehood. Furthermore, there is a large party at the North who have persistently refused to regard the African as the best representative of the human race.

This influx of negroes will do much to change their opinions, and by the same means Southern manners and customs will become gradually introduced North of the Ohio and Potomac, rendering our people more homogeneous than in former times. Thus we will again become a united and loving people. The lion and the lamb—the contractor and the contraband—will lie down together, and then the millennium will have come. Excuse the haste with which I write, and accept assurance of my highest regard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EM. ETHERIDGE.

To J. M. Tomeny, G. D. Johnson and others, Memphis, Tennessee.

☞A leading officer in one of the courts was charged with never going to bed sober. Of course he indignantly denied the soft impeachment; and he gave the particulars of a particular night in proof.

We quote his own words:

'Pretty soon after I got into my bed, my wife said:

'Why husband, what is the matter with you? You act so strangely.'

'There's nothing the matter with me,' said I; 'nothing at all.'

'I'm sure there is,' she said; you don't act natural at all. Shall I get up and get something for you?'

'And she got up, lighted the candle, and came to the bed side to look at me, shading the light with her hand.

'I knew there was something strange about you,' said she. 'Why you are sober!'

'Now, this is a fact, and my wife will swear to it. So don't you slander me any more, by saying I havn't been to bed sober in six months, 'cause I have.'

Such a testimony was considered reliable, and the man now enjoys his new found reputation.

☞"You can do anything if you only have patience," said an old uncle, who had made a fortune, to a nephew who had nearly spent one: "Water can be carried in a sieve, if you can only wait."

"How long?" asked the petulant spendthrift, who was impatient for the old man's obituary.

"Till it freezes!" was the uncle's cool reply.

☞A soldier dying of a lung disease in one of the Washington hospitals, had a blister applied between his shoulders by the surgeon. The poor fellow looked waggishly at the doctor, and grimly asked if a man had to have a stamp put upon him before he could be allowed to die?

☞Quilp and his wife had a bit of contention the other day. "I own you have more brilliancy than I," said the woman, "but I have the better judgment."

"Yes," said Quilp, "our choice of marriages show that." Quilp was informed that he was a brute.

☞A lawyer once jeeringly asked a Quaker if he could tell the difference between *also* and *likewise*.

"O, yea," said the Quaker, "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admired by almost every one. You are a lawyer *also* but not like *wise*.'

☞A Milwaukie paper says that when a Wisconsin girl is kissed, she looks surprised and says, "How could you do it?" to which the swain replies, "It will give me much pleasure to show you," and proceeds to give her a duplicate.

☞An author of a love story in describing his heroine, says:

"Innocence dwells in the dark clusters of her hair."

A waggish editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—Every Republican paper in the city of New York opposes the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, except the *Times*. This speaks volumes.

☞The letters that spell debt are the initials of the sentence, "Dun Every Body Twice;" and the letters that spell credit are the initials of the sentence, "Call Regularly Every Day—I'll Trust."

☞Pat Doolan, at Inkerman, bowed his head to a cannon ball which whizzed past, six inches above his bareskin. 'Faith,' says Pat, 'One never loses anything by politeness.'

☞A viper's tongue is said to be six inches long; a scolding woman's has no end

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JUNE 12, 1863.

Delegate Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Associate Judge, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.

May 22, 1863.

The Bounty Tax.

The County Commissioners have laid a tax for the purpose of paying the bounty promised by individuals to the soldiers. This tax will be a little heavier than that assessed for county purposes for the last fiscal year. The reason why the Commissioners laid a tax to raise the bounty money, was simply and purely of an economical nature. Had they borrowed the money, a debt of $25,000.00 would have been created, upon which the people would have been compelled to pay a yearly interest of $1,500.00! And it was deemed less oppressive for the people to pay $25,000.00 now, than that sum, with $7,500.00 interest added thereto five years after date. The Commissioners proceeded upon the principle laid down by that eminent political economist, Dr. Franklin, to wit: "PAY AS YOU GO!" They came to the wise conclusion that what can be done to-day should not be deferred till to-morrow. Meanwhile, be it understood, that a law passed by the late legislature compels the Commissioners to pay the bounty and that under this law this tax has been levied. We publish the act in another column.

The Bedford *Inquirer* of last week, with characteristic unfairness, uses the following language in regard to the action of the Commissioners:

"The Copperhead portion of the Commissioners which constitute the majority seemed very loath to make any provisions to pay those noble patriots who were willing to sacrifice everything, and had the act been susceptible of a nugatory construction, they would have passed it by with as little indifference as the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania would pronounce upon its unconstitutionality. When it was satisfactorily ascertained that the law must be carried into execution, by the advice of the Copperhead fraternity generally they determined to make it as OPPRESSIVE, OBNOXIOUS and *hurtful as possible*, by levying the whole amount of tax to be raised at a single assessment."

Now, in order that the *Inquirer* man's mouth may be forever stopped on this subject, we challenge him to deny that Mr. Feightner, the "Republican" member of the board, fully coincided with the Democratic Commissioners in the course of action adopted. He knows that the conclusion at which the board arrived was unanimous. He knows that Mr. Feightner was warmly in favor of the policy of levying and collecting the tax immediately. He raises the cry of "oppression" only because he trembles at the prospect of the people realising what the war, as conducted by his party friends, is bringing upon the country. He would like to have the evil day put off, so that he can continue to point out the blessings of an Abolition administration.

He says further that the Commissioners were "offered $16,000.00, at interest not exceeding the legal rate," and that "they were told that if they would accept this proffered loan, the State would step in inside of five years and pay the principal and interest." What assurance had the Commissioners that the State would "step in" and "pay the principal and interest?" None whatever. There are enough counties in the State in which no bounties were offered, to defeat the passage of any bill having in view this object. Again, the proffered loan would not have been sufficient, by at least $9,000.00, to pay the bounty. Hence, in order that the soldiers might as soon as possible receive this money, so long promised them, the Commissioners deemed it best at once to levy a tax for the whole amount thereof.

The *Inquirer* man may fret and fume and bellow and bawl, but it will not do him or his party any good. Had *he* and *they* acted honestly with the soldiers and with the people, the bounty would have been paid long ago. For instance when the draft was made, last Fall, an order was issued by the direction of Governor Curtin, that all persons who would make oath that they entertain conscientious scruples against bearing arms, should be considered exempt from military service, but in lieu of such service, should pay a fine to be fixed by the legislature. Well, 115 persons in this county availed themselves of this "conscientious oath," and other men were compelled to step into their places. But when a bill to fix the fine upon these conscientious exempts and to appropriate the money arising therefrom to the counties, in order to enable them to pay the bounties promised the volunteers, was passed by the lower house of the legislature, the Abolition majority in the Senate "killed it," and now we have 115 men, in this county, nearly all of them Abolitionists, who were compelled neither to run the chances of the draft, like other men, nor to pay anything for their exemption. If it had not been for the Abolition majority in the Senate, these men would have been fined, as the Constitution requires them to be, and the money collected from them would have paid the bounties promised the volunteers. But the mean, contemptible trickery of Abolition demagogues defeated this just and righteous measure, caused the soldiers to wait for their money and now places the burden of the bounty tax upon the people at large. Let the Abolitionists squirm under the goad which their own dishonesty is laying upon their backs.

The Case of the "Chicago Times."

Dictator Burnside took it into his head, a few days ago, to order the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, the organ of the Democracy of the North West, and during the life of Mr. Douglas, the personal exponent of the views of that eminent statesman. Well, the order was carried into effect, the military took possession of the *Times* office and the publication of the paper was stopped at the point of the bayonet. But this was only the beginning of the end. The proprietors of the *Times*, applied to Judge Drummond, of the U. S. Circuit Court, for an injunction against the proceedings of the military, which was immediately granted. The people assembled in front of the office of the suppressed journal, to the number of about *fifteen thousand*, passed resolutions denouncing the order of Burnside and threatened, themselves, to execute the injunction of Judge Drummond. Then the proprietors of the Abolition papers in Chicago began to tremble for the safety of their property. Pale with terror, the stockholders of the Chicago *Tribune* and other leading Abolitionists met together, to take counsel for the protection of the office of that paper against the anger of an outraged people. Soon the telegraph apprised the President of their fears, and quick as the wings of the lightning could bear it, flew the message of the Executive to Burnside, commanding the Western Dictator to revoke his order. And now the Chicago *Times* is published as of yore, and the freedom of the press is vindicated and restored in the great metropolis of the North West. Hurrah for the people! We are not slaves yet.

INCENDIARISM.—Several fires have recently occurred in St. Clair and Napier townships. The saw-mill of Henry Ickes, Esq., of the former and the barn of Jeremiah Gordon, of the latter, were the buildings burned. Inasmuch as these gentlemen had both been appointed enrolling officers under the Conscription Law, for their respective districts, it is presumed by some persons that these fires originated at the hands of parties who are determined to resist the execution of that law. Of course, this is only presumption, but if such be the case, the course of those engaged in this burning business, is very ill-advised and very wrong. We have always counseled the pursuit of legal remedies for all wrongs, public or private, growing out of the present unhappy war, and we re-iterate our advice to this effect. The Jacobin conspirators only want an excuse to call upon the military authorities for a force of soldiers to effect the political subjugation of this county. Should imprudent violence be resorted to in opposition to the making of the enrolment, their object will be gained, whilst all will be lost by the friends of law and Constitutional liberty. We counsel prudence. Let every anti-conscriptionist make up his mind to exhaust all legal and peaceful means to effect his purpose, before he takes or advises any other course of action. But we are not of those who believe that the incendiarism in question, was the especial work of any one opposed to the Conscription. Indeed, we more than suspect that the burning of these buildings, was done at the present juncture, simply because the malignant rascals who did it, could have a reasonable excuse to blame it upon political opponents. Besides incendiarism is nothing new in this and adjoining counties. We annex a letter from Mr. L. A. Turner, formerly of this county, stating that the same kind of work has been going on for some weeks in Somerset county, where he now resides. Mr. Turner's letter is as follows:

TURNER'S STORE, Somerset Co., Pa.,
May 26, 1863.

"DEAR SIRS:

Better tell your people in Bedford county to be on their guard, as our township has been infested with a set of scoundrels who fire woodlands, fences and the like, often very near buildings. On last Friday, Saturday and Sunday, our citizens were under arms, to the number of about 100, scouring all the adjacent woods without getting any clue to the scamps. On Sunday night a brush heap, not over 100 yards from my store, was set afire. We stand guard here every night." Yours Truly,
L. A. TURNER.

☞Mr. J. B. Magill has just returned from the Eastern cities, with a large and elegant assortment of Trunks, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., which he will dispose of cheap for cash. Call and see his stock.

The Negro Worth More than the White Man!

The Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week, contains the following infamous paragraph:

"Another reason is that Negroes are worth from five hundred to a thousand dollars a head, while white men can be had at thirteen dollars per month. The killing of a negro is a dead loss of so much money, while THE LOSS OF A WHITE MAN IS OF NO CONSEQUENCE!"

Comment is unnecessary.

MR. ETHERIDGE'S LETTER.—We call attention to the letter of Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the lower House of Congress, and one of the few Union men, who, with Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow, refused to "secede" when their State, Tennessee, fell into the embraces of Secession. It is one of the sharpest, keenest satires that we have ever read. The vein of irony that runs through it from beginning to end, is irresistible. By pretending to lavish fulsome praise on the Administration, he cuts it to the quick at every stroke. Read and enjoy.

CAPT. T. H. LYONS.—We were rejoiced, the other day, to welcome home, our old friend Capt. T. H. Lyons, of this place, lately in command of a Bedford county company in the 55th P. V., now in South Carolina. The Captain looks very well and seems to have enjoyed the service. He has resigned his commission in the army. May many years of peace reward him for his services to his country.

☞We hear that the common talk among the Abolition "street-gassers," is that the recent burning of barns, &c., is wholly attributable to Democratic speeches made at recent meetings. Now, this may suit the dastard purposes of these invidious scamps, but then it is not true. No Democratic speaker ever counseled such work, or recommended it by even a hint. On the other hand, those who have addressed Democratic meetings have always advised submission to the laws and the requirement of the execution of the laws. This attempt to make political capital out of the late fires, is a trick mean enough to be worthy of Satan himself. The Abolitionists are just as much opposed to being conscripted as any body else, and, therefore, have just as strong incentives to resist the enrolment as their Democratic neighbors. Your new game won't work, Messrs. Malignants!

☞The Democratic Club had a large and spirited meeting on Saturday night last. Speeches were made by J. Palmer, W. Lyon and B. F. Meyers, Esq's.—A large meeting of Democrats was also held on Saturday last, at Studebaker's School-house, in Napier township. Addresses were delivered by O. E. Shannon and W. M. Hall, Esq's. On Friday evening last, the Democratic Club of the "Upper End" of Cumberland Valley, met at Hunt's School House. Messrs. Meyers and Hall addressed the Club.

☞The York *Gazette*, of a late date, brings out the name of Gen. William B. Franklin, in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor. Gen. Franklin played a conspicuous and important part in many of the battles of the present war, and fell a victim to the proscriptive spirit of Abolitionism.

☞Gen. Burnside, in a recent order, deprecates and condemns the forming of secret societies in the States of Indiana and Ohio. If Gen. Burnsides' headquarters were in Bedford, it would be necessary for him to issue a special order on the subject and probably to send a file of soldiers, some night, to West Pitt street.

☞We would call attention to the advertisement of our young friend, Mr. W. L. Lentz, of Bloody Run, in this county. Mr. Lentz is in the saddlery line, in which business he is well versed. We know him to be a first rate workman.

☞E. M. Fisher and "Little John C." have just received a fresh supply of goods in their line. Call and see the stock. It is very fine.

HEAD QUARTERS., CAMP MELVINE,
2d Reg't, Md. Vol., June 6, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:

Whilst on furlough at your place, a few days ago, we were arrested and put under guard by a Lieutenant of the 138th P. V. We had lost our furlough, but there were a number of persons in Bedford who had seen it and were willing to swear that our presence there was authorized by our proper commanding officer. Besides we had publicly announced that we intended to start for our regiment the next day, but still were arrested as deserters. Notwithstanding our arrest, we did start for our camp, as we had said we would, and are here now safe from the insults of drunken Lieutenants. We say *drunken Lieutenants*, because the officer that arrested us was under the influence of liquor one half his time whilst in Bedford. Besides we have just heard, on good authority, that he was denounced, to his face, by a citizen, as a "liar, a poltroon and a coward," and that he took it all like a lamb. The only reason, we think, why we were arrested was because we wore Democratic badges, which did not at all suit the political complexion of the gallant Lieutenant.

HARMAN WHITE,
JOHN MERWINE,
Co. H, 2d Reg. Md. Vol.

Arbitrary Arrests in Indiana.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says:

"We understand that Gov. Morton has taken a decided position in opposition to any further arrests in Indiana by the military authorities. We most sincerely hope that this report may prove true. There is no necessity for this exercise of arbitrary power in this State."

☞The report of the capture of Vicksburg was incorrect. The efforts to take it by assault has been abandoned, and Gen. Grant is now besieging the place.

Nothing of importance or reliable from any other locality. It is said that Gen. Hunter has been removed from his command.

AN ACT

Relating to the payment of Bounties to Volunteers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all bonds, warrants, or certificates or indebtedness, issued by the commissioner or commissioners and controllers of any county, or the proper corporate authorities of any township, city or borough of this commonwealth, for the payment of bounties to the persons volunteering to enter the military service of the United States, under any requisition heretofore made by the President, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid and binding upon such counties, townships, cities or boroughs, in the same manner, and with like effects, as if full legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made.

SECTION 2. That all payments of bounties to volunteers entering the service of the United States as aforesaid, by the corporate authorities of any county, township, city or borough of this commonwealth, and all loans made by said authorities for the purpose of making such payments, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid.

SECTION 3. That the corporate authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized and required to execute and complete all agreements and contracts heretofore made by such counties, townships, cities or boroughs, for the payment of bounties as aforesaid, or for refunding advancements made for that purpose, on condition that they should be refunded, according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts, and for that purpose, the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money and issue bonds in the name of such corporations, with or without interest coupons attached, payable at such times, and in such manner as may be agreed upon, and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds as the same shall become due, which taxes and levies shall be assessed and collected as other county or township taxes are levied and collected.

SECTION 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes, for the purpose of paying bounties as aforesaid, be and the same are hereby legalized and made valid: *Provided*, That no private volunteer soldier, or non-commissioned officer, nor drafted militiaman, actually mustered into the service of the United States from this commonwealth, or were in service, have died in service, or have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be required to pay any taxes now assessed, or hereafter to be assessed and levied, pursuant to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 5. That all advancements made, or indebtedness incurred by the commissioners of any county of this commonwealth, for boarding or provisions furnished to volunteers or militia, when called into the service of the United States, and all expenses incurred in the relief of the families of such volunteers or militia, when in service aforesaid, and all contributions made by said commissioners to any benevolent associations, to aid them in furnishing with necessary clothing and equipments, and all the expenses incurred in providing for the wants of the sick and wounded, are hereby fully legalized and confirmed; the said commissioners are hereby fully authorized to borrow money for the payment of the same, and to issue bonds as heretofore provided: *Provided*, That all expenses incurred by the commissioners of Lancaster county, in furnishing volunteers or militia with suitable rooms for drills and discipline, and for the payment of the persons who had the care and charge of said rooms, are hereby fully legalized and confirmed; and the said commissioners are hereby fully authorized, if necessary, to borrow money for the payment of the same, in the same manner as they are authorized to borrow money for payments and advancements made and expenses incurred, et cetera, according to the provisions of this act.

SECTION 6. That all the provisions of the fourteenth section of "an act to create a loan and to provide for arming the state," passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, which authorized the associate judges and the county commissioners of the several counties of the commonwealth to constitute a board of relief, for the families of such volunteers as have been enrolled and mustered into service for their several counties, are hereby extended and applied to the families of men who have been drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, and all arrangements made by the several counties of this commonwealth for the support of the families of volunteers, militia or drafted men, mustered into service, are hereby legalized and confirmed; the county commissioners are hereby and fully authorized to borrow money for the payment of such expenses, in the manner herein before provided.

SECTION 7. That the commissioners of any and every county in this commonwealth, in which bounties have not been paid, are hereby authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be sufficient to pay to each and every person who volunteered from such county, and entered the service of the United States, after the twenty-sixth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifty dollars: *Provided, however*, That in any county in which the commissioners or parties having charge of the subject of bounties to volunteers, offered a less sum than fifty dollars, and the volunteers entered the service in such county, with the understanding that such less sum was to be received, then, and in all such cases, no more than the sum so promised, shall be paid under the provisions of this section: *And provided further*, That it is the true intent and meaning of this act, to secure a bounty of fifty dollars to each and every volunteer mentioned in this section, which said bounty of fifty dollars to each and every such person is hereby authorized, except in such cases as are unauthorized and mentioned in the preceding proviso to this section, and excepting further, that in any county in which the contract price for bounty was for a less sum than fifty dollars, and part of the volunteers from such county received and excepted such less sum, than fifty dollars, and part of the volunteers from such county received and accepted such less sum, then and in all such cases the commissioners of such county are authorized to make provision for all the other volunteers from such county, at the same rate and for no greater sum.

SECTION 8 That the money, so borrowed, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall proceed to pay to each person who volunteered from such county, the sum to which such person shall be entitled under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no person shall be entitled to receive said sum to which such person shall be entitled to receive said sum to which such persons shall be entitled under the provisions of this act, or any part thereof, who was not regularly mustered and sworn into the service of the United States, and remains in said service, or has been legally discharged therefrom.

SECTION 9. That in any case where a part of the bounty authorized by this act has been paid by any county, township, city or borough, the difference between the sum so paid, and the full bounty, shall be collected and paid by such county, township, city or borough, in the manner herein provided.

SECTION 10. That in any county where persons have subscribed, and paid to the bounty fund of any county, township, city or borough, said county, township, city or borough shall refund or pay over to such persons, the amount so subscribed and paid: *provided*, That such subscriptions were made with that agreement or upon such condition.

SECTION 11. That if any soldier, who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty, has died before having received the money, the proper county shall pay the same to such person or persons, as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounty of deceased soldiers.

SECTION 12. That the commissioners of the several counties of this commonwealth, and the corporate authorities of townships and boroughs when the same may be necessary, are hereby authorized and required to levy, assess and collect tax, in addition to the taxes now levied, assessed and collected, sufficient to pay the bounties authorized to be paid by the provisions of this act, and to re-pay the money borrowed for the payment of the same: *Provided however*, That the commissioners of said counties, and the corporate authorities of said townships, cities and boroughs, shall so proceed in the premises as to allow to the people of each county, as much time for the payment of said taxes as may, in their judgment, be least oppressive to them, not exceeding, however, in any case the period of five years, for the payment of the whole debt and the interest thereon.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE V. LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

A. G. CURTIN.

—DIED—

DAVIS.—In St. Clair township, on the 3d inst., Mr. George C. Davis, in the 46th year of his age.

CRISSMAN.—At his residence in Stonerstown, on Monday, June the 1st, 1863, Joseph Crissman, aged 47 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Life is uncertain, but death is certain. Only a few days ago, the deceased was here with us, but now, alas! he is gone, gone to that world from whence no traveler has ever returned. His Heavenly Father saw fit to call him away and to cause the tear of sorrow to fall from the eyes of an affectionate wife and a loving daughter. He has left them to travel through life's wearisome journey alone. The deceased has been a resident of Stonerstown for twenty years, and has always been looked up to as a man of refined talents and good judgment, and would not swerve from the path of truth and honesty under any circumstances. This is a source of great pleasure to his friends, to know that his watchword was truth and his life was the life of a good citizen; one whose place in society will be vacant. But let us say like one of old, "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." J. K. L.

McCANLES.—Departed this life, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 27th of May last, Capt. John McCanles. His numerous friends have been overwhelmed with grief at this sad intelligence. No where has his death been so sadly mourned as in Bedford county. A striking peculiarity about Capt. McCanles was, that wherever he went he left visible foot-prints of kindness, charity and benevolence behind him. Wherever he had visited, he was a welcome visitor, and his return was looked for with anxiety. No man in Pennsylvania had such troops of friends. And the friendship of the people for Capt. McCanles was not of a selfish or mercenary character. But it was the strong, noble and spontaneous out-gushing of the heart, for an honest, kind and generous man.

Capt. McCanles, while living, was not only noted for his goodness of heart, but he was every where admired for his enterprise and liberality in promoting the great industrial interests of his native State.

The people of Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon counties, owe him a mountain of gratitude. He was the pioneer in the great work of building the Broad Top Rail Road. His means were all given for the completion of that project. We are free to say that if Capt. McCanles had not lived in 1853, '54 and '55, the Broad Top enterprise would have died for want of nourishment. A monument should be erected at Broad Top city to commemorate his name, his virtues and his liberality.

It is true, he is dead—we shall see him no more—but so long as memory serves us, we shall not be unmindful of his noble character. God bless him. S.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new

FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,

at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of

NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

Announcements.

TERMS:—For announcing candidates for Assembly Prothonotary, and Sheriff, $3.00; for Treasurer $2.00; for Commissioner, Auditor and Poor Director, $1.00. To insure insertion, all announcements must be paid in advance.

Assembly.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

B. F. MEYERS.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Gump of Napier tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Prothonotary.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of John B. Fluke, Esq., for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. Henry Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg borough, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg Bor., as a candidat for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce O. E. Shannon, Esq., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. F. D. Beegle, of St. Clairsville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Thomas W. Horton, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Peter H. Studebaker, of Napier township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. Bonnell, of Londonderry township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac D. Ernest, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac Kensinger, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Captain Philip G. Morgert, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. John Alstadt, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. John Hafer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Powell, of Harrison tp. as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. D. Broad, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Fluke, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Moore, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are requested to announce Maj. Samuel Davis, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are requested to announce John A. Mowry, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of John C. Black, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. Mardoff of Bedford borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce J. B. Farquhar, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Samuel Defibaugh, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. J. McCauslin, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce Michael Wertz, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Jesse Dicken, Jr., of Southampton township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael S. Ritchey, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Evans, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of CountyCommissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Edward Pearson, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce Henry Taylor, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Samuel M. Boor, of Cumberland Valley township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Moses, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Stiver, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob D. Fetter, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the register of Bedford co., on the will of John Kinton, late of Napier tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, and that all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

VALENTINE B. WERTZ,
THEODORE KINTON,
Executors.

June 12, 1863—6w*

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—Giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.

May 22, 1863—3m.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eights of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam.* Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL
16th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
CHAMBERSBURG, June 1st, 1863

The attention of the public is called to the subjoined circular from the Provost Marshal General of the United States. GEO. EYSTER,
Provost Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general Rendezvous, at the head-quarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law. JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal-General.

NOTE—The several papers in the district will please insert the above for three weeks and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 12, 1863.—3ts.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL
16th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
CHAMBERSBURG, June 1st, 1863.

The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, is called to the following circular.

GEO. EYSTER.
Provost Marshal 16th District, Pennsylvania.

CIRCULAR No. 8.—WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal-General's Office, Washington City, May 22d, 1863. The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105 of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps [stating the character of their disability], with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with the endorsement, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date or organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal-General.

NOTE—The several papers in the District will please insert the above for three weeks, and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 12, 1863.—3ts.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, George Fluke, of Hopewell Township, in Bedford County, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Fluke, late of the township of Hopewell, in the said County, humbly showeth: that your petitioners said father lately died intestate, leaving a widow, to wit: Catharine Fluke and issue twelve children, to wit: Thomas, since dead, leaving five children, names unknown, living in Cambria county, Pa.; Maria Weimer, wife of Stephen Weimer, living in Bedford Co.; Elizabeth Cypher, since dead, leaving nine children, names unknown to your petitioner; William Fluke, residing in Bedford Co.; John Fluke, living in the State of Wisconsin; Eli Fluke, in Bedford Co., Margaret, wife of George Bollman, in Rock Island, Illinois, George Fluke, your petitioner, Catharine Broad, wife of Samuel Broad, Lewis Fluke, Susan, wife of James Fink, residing in Bedford Co., Frederick, residing in the State of Missouri. And whereas, the intestate died signed in his demesne as of fee of and in a certain tract of land adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer, William, Gossage, Eli Fluke, Michael Fluke and others, containing about two hundred and twenty four acres with appurtenances.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition in valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, 6th day of July, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
June 12, 1863. }

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

J. B. Magill

Has just returned from the East with a large stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and will still be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with

SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BRIDLES FROM $1 UP TO $10,
COLLARS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Ladies, give him a call.

June 12, 1863.

THE UNION
Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,
PHILADELPHIA,

Established for furnishing meals to soldiers on their way to and from the war, and the temporary care of the sick,

Having been in operation two years, supported by private contributions, the ladies of the committee propose holding a Fair in aid of our fund, commencing at the Saloon on the 15th inst., to continue ten days.

The success of our first fair was due to the liberal patronage from all sections and classes, and we ask the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity, to extend to this their aid. The express, collecting articles in your vicinity, will deliver to us any contributions of fruit, flowers, butter, eggs, &c., free of cost to the donors, and return all baskets or vessels that may be entrusted to their care.

Please direct as below, sending the name of the contributor with each lot, to be registered.

ARAD BARROWS, Chairman;
Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,
Foot of WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philada.

June 12, 1863.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Uriah Gordon, of Union Tp., Bedford Co., intermarried with Rachel, one of the Daughters and heirs of Philip Ritchey, late of Blair Co., dec'd, respectfully showeth, that said Philip Ritchey lately died, leaving no widow but issue seven children, viz:

John residing in Bedford Co., 2 Jacob residing in Blair Co., 3 Mary intermarried with John Diehl, now dead, leaving issue 11 children to wit: 1 Noah residing in Bedford Co., 2 Fanny, intermarried with Harry Harkleroad, in Bedford Co,, 3 Job, residing in Bedford Co., 4 Rachel, intermarried with Frederick Turner, now dead, leaving four children, viz: 1 Sophia, 2 Philip, 3 Julian, 4 Mary Ellen, minors, of whom Uriah Gordon is Guardian, residing in Bedford Co.; 5 Espy, residing in Bedford Co., 6 Gideon, residing in State of Illinois, 7 Ellen intermarried with —— Swartzwelder, in Bedford Co., 8 Levenia, 9 Emanuel, 10 Levi, 11 Philip, the last 4 being minors, and Uriah Gordon Guardian, 5 George, who is also dead, leaving Eleven children, to wit: 1 Marietta, intermarried with Samuel Wysong, Bedford co., 2 Catharine, intermarried with Alex. Wertz, Blair Co., 3 Levi, Bedford co., 4 Mariah, intermarried with Jeremiah Long, Blair Co., 5 Rebecca, Bedford Co., 6 David, minor, 7 Elizabeth, minor, 8 Caroline, minor, 9 Sarah, minor, 10 Jane, minor, 11 Alpheus, a minor, Uriah Gordon Guardian, 6 Rachel, intermarried with your petitioner, 7 Isaac, residing in Blair co.

That the said decedent died seized of (among others) a certain tract or parcel of land containing 150 acres more or less, situate in Union Tp., Bedford Co. aforesaid, excepting about 25 or 30 acres which is in Blair Co., and adjoining lands of Dr. Shoenberger's heirs, George Ritchey and others.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Thursday the 9th day of July, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, } Sheriff.
June 12, 1863. }

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Nathan Taylor, late of Monroe tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WESLEY M. AKERS,
June 12, 1863.—6ts. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor on the 5th of May, 1863, the following minute was adopted, viz:

"All persons having out door paupers shall notify the Steward of the Poor House of the fact within ten days, in default of which, persons claiming relief will forfeit their claims."

By order of the Directors.
T. R. GETTYS,
June 12, 1863. Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to ascertain amount of recognizances due estate of Eve Claar, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 22d day of June, inst., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance of money in the hands of Samuel Walter, administrator of John Walter, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, inst., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to report a distribution of the money in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Samuel Whetstone, dec'd., to creditors and heirs, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, all persons interested can then and there attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.—2ts.

Estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM WEAVERLING, Adm'r.

June 5, 1863—6ts

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of William Pearson, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he, for that purpose, will meet the parties interested, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 25th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all may attend.

E. F. KERR, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built over Buffalo Run, near Martin Feightner's, on Friday, July 3d, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Plan and specifications will be shown at that time and place.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

June 5, 1863—4ts

Notice to Collectors.

All collectors who are in arrears on their duplicates up to January 1863, are hereby notified that they are required to pay up, on or before the 4th day of July, 1863. If the taxes due the county and state are not paid till then, the collectors will be proceeded against according to law.

Collectors for 1863 are requested to collect and pay over as soon as they possibly can.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

June 5, 1863.—3ts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of James Burns, sen., late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned executors—that those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BURNS,
Juniata township,
EMANUEL STATLER,
Schellsburg, Ex'rs.

June 5, 1863—6ts*

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many real bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.

May 29, 1863.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the subscribers, by hunting, fishing, or trespassing in any other way, as the law will be enforced against all offenders without respect to persons.

A. J. WISEGARVER,	JACOB H. BOWSER,
PHILIP B. SHRINER,	JAMES ANDERSON,
D. HERSHBERGER,	JOHN W. CRISMAN,
ISAAC BERKHIMER,	JESSE GRIFFITH,
THOMAS JONES,	MICHAEL MILLER,
A. J. CRISMAN,	JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
JOHN H BOWSER,	HENRY F. SMITH,
	JOHN GRIFFITH.

May 29, 1863.

ESTATE OF LUTHER R. PIPER, Dec'd.

The undersigned living in Hopewell, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Luther R. Piper, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

C. W. ASHCOM, Ex'r.

May 15, 1863—6ts.

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

NEW SPRING STYLE CLOTHING,

Just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞ Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich. April 24, 1863-1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

WANTED.

5,000 Pounds of Wool,

at J. M. Shoemaker's store, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

Bedford, May 29—3m.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S
OLD STORE. May 29.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:

Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford,
A. C. James', " Rainsburg,
J. M. Barndollar & Son's Bloody Run,
W. States & Co., " "

Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.

☞ The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 8, 1863—tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card] De Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST e can assure his customers that they need not go lsewhere to find as good an article at the same rice. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,
WHOLESALE
TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,
WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, West Side,
PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.
HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
WITH
E. A. HENDRY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street.,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Cheetnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
220 Market street, South side, between 2d and 3d,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
White Goods. Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.
GEO. W. REED & CO.
WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,
PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. FARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS
AND
STRAW GOODS,
No. 51 North Third Street,
BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH.

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
407 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CALLOWHILL,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Streets, PHILADELPHIA

March 6, 1863—6m

MARTIN BUEHLER. } { GEO. BONBRIGHT.
R. H. HOWARD. } { C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

JONES, WARNER & CO

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES. } Philadelphia
RICHARD C. WARNER, }
DAVID C. GOLDEN. }

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
102½ Market st. Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,
The largest and best Outline Maps ever published
SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &c.
Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,
No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,
Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,
And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Have always on hand a large Stock of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles are usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

Public Sale
Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, her valuable real estate, containing 202 acres of Limestone land, of which about 125 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, a part of which is good meadow, and more can easily be made.—There is also an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches; &c.

The improvements consist of a first class

GRIST MILL,

in good running order, calculated to do merchant and country work, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE with basement, DOUBLE LOG BARN, with all necessary out buildings; there is, also, a good site for a TANNERY, there being two never failing springs of water near the house.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

☞ Terms made to suit the purchaser.

MARY HYSUNG.

May 22, 1863.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT
THE
GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
IS THE
SOLDIER'S FRIEND.
And thousands have found it truly
A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers,

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and ulcers, blotches and swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding them to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.

April 17, 1863.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
ap24-6t Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 1, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer, will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Jan. 2, 1865. Bedford Pa.

Hartley's Column.

Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 18, 1862.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Delaines, Shalties, Lawns, Lustres, and Shepherds Plaids,

as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, and all kinds of Mens' Wear, Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

RECD AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies

Room and Board per day - - -	$2 00
Room and Board per week - - -	10 00
Room, alone, per day - - - -	1 00
Meals, each, - - - - - -	50
Meals, per week, alone, - - - -	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

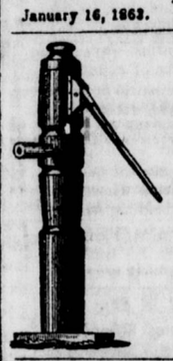
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jerrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Howesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Cartes de Visites*," cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stock, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 44. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863.—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration on the estate of Naomi Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bethel township, Fulton county, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BERNHARD,
April 3—6ts* Adm'r.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCERS, GREVE'S, BOOKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the

WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE,

which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,
Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,
Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful sortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS.
Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York. Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet. Oak or Pine.

☞ Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 3, 1863.—6m.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE.

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—1y.